

# Westerly Carolinian.

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SALISBURY, N. C. .... TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1826.

[VOL. VI....NO. 298.

**TERMS.**  
The terms of the Western Carolinian are, \$3  
per annum—or \$2 50, if paid in advance.  
No paper discontinued, (except at the option  
of the Editor) until all arrears are paid.  
Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents  
per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five  
cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be  
post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

## Great Bargain.

THE subscriber having purchased a farm in Iredell county, offers for sale the very valuable and well known tract of land where he now lives, almost immediately between Mocksville and Huntsville, in the county of Rowan, called the Goodsprings Grove, containing 500 acres, of which about 250 is now cleared, and in cultivation. The land is not inferior to any in the county; it produces corn, cotton, tobacco, and small grain in abundance: 50 or 60 acres, is most excellent low grounds: there is on it, a good mill-seat, an excellent dwelling house just finished, and other necessary out-houses. There will be sold, should it suit the purchaser, 300 acres more, adjoining the above, about 50 acres cleared, most excellent water on it, and equal to any land in the Forks. Both tracts are well watered. I will take, in part pay, several likely Negro Girls. Possession given next fall.

If the above property is not disposed of at private sale, will be sold to the highest bidder, on the 1st day of September, 1826. Terms made to suit purchasers. It is deemed unnecessary to give any further description of the property, as those desirous of purchasing, will doubtless wish to examine the premises before closing any contract.

JOHN A. CHAFFIN.

Jan. 23d, 1826. 125

## Tailoring.

### THOMAS V. CANON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the fashionable part of the community, and all such as wish to have business done in his line, that, finding the village of Concord a more central situation, he has removed thither; where he has a spacious shop, and has increased the number of his workmen, and is prepared to execute works, which, in point of elegance and durability, will compete with any thing of the kind to be seen in this country. Travellers or others, wishing clothes made at short warning, can be accommodated with a full suit in 36 hours.

T. V. C. is agent for A. Ward of Philadelphia, in selling patents, and giving instructions in cutting according to Ward's patent protractor system. Any person wishing to become subscriber to the Philadelphia fashions, will please to call at his stand.

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Concord, Cabarrus co. Jan. 22d, 1826.

## New Leather. New Fashions!

E. BENEZER DICKSON again tenders his unfeigned thanks to those who have patronized him, and begs leave to inform them and all others concerned, that he has just received, from Philadelphia, a

**New Supply of Leather,**  
and new *Laces* and *Boot Trees*; which will enable him, by his own faithful attention to his shop, and the employment of the best of workmen besides, to make and mend every description of

**Boots and Shoes,**  
of as good materials, in as fashionable a style, and workmanlike manner, as any in the United States. He has received a supply of first rate *Seal-Skins*; from which he will be able to make most sup. light Boots and Pumps for gentlemen. He respectfully asks

New Customers to try him,  
And Old ones to stick by him.

Call at the sign of the big **FOOT**, opposite Mr. Slaughter's house of entertainment, Main street, Salisbury, N. C.

Dec. 3d, 1825.

88

## Estate of M. Pinkston, sen.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late A. Meshack Pinkston, sen. dec., are notified to make payment without delay; and all persons having claims against the estate, will present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. The executors are desirous of closing their administration as soon as possible; therefore all persons concerned would do well to pay immediate attention to this notice.

JESSE PINKSTON.

MESHACK PINKSTON, *adm'r.*

Dec. 30, 1825.

92

## Estate of Alex. Long, dec'd.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will of Alexander Long, late of Rowan county, dec'd., at the court of pleas and quarter sessions for the said county, held on the third Monday of November last,—notice is hereby given, that all persons having demands against the said estate, are required to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law.

JAMES I. LONG, *Ex'r.*

Dec. 24, 1824.

43

## Estate of John P. Hodgens.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of the late John P. Hodgens, dec'd. desires all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and make settlement; and all those having claims against said estate, will present them for settlement, properly authenticated, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

MESHACK PINKSTON, *adm'r.*

Nov. 21, 1825.

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## Notice.

\* THE subscriber having obtained letters of administration on Estate of Daniel Sharp, deceased, late of Davidson county, requests the heirs at law of said Sharp, to apply to the subscriber for their distributive share of said Estate, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

ABRAHAM SHARP.

February 2d, 1826.

92

## AMENDMENT of the CONSTITUTION

*IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,*

*JANUARY 19, 1826.*

Mr. BENTON, from the Select Committee, to which was referred the several resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, reported in part.

(Report continued from our last paper.)

tries have no foundation in any thing analogous in our own, and the idea itself is contradicted by the history of all elections among ourselves. Every foreign example which can be adduced, combines two great causes of excitement, (to say nothing of minor one,) the union of which is indispensable for the production of violence, and neither of which can exist in our Presidential election: the first, derived from personal intercourse between the candidate and the voters; and the second, from the assemblage of all the voters at one single electionground, on the day of election. Examine the instances so often referred to, the election of a Roman Consul, of a Polish King, or even of a sovereign Pontiff; each will be found to combine these two great causes of excitement, and no others can be adduced in which the same principles of action do not exist. Compare one of these elections, that of a Roman Consul, as the fairest and most opposite, with the plan of election for the American President, which the committee recommend, and observe how completely one includes, and the other excludes, the two great causes of excitement mentioned, and a number of minor ones which inflame their operation. The candidate for the Roman Consulship was bound by a custom, in the early ages of the Republic, and by a law in the later, to appear in person, and canvass for the office, face to face, with all the voters. Treats and entertainments were not only allowed, but expected and required. Besides standing, on public days, upon the highest places in the forum and the market, he was bound, at certain intervals, to circumambulate the city, in all the forms of a regular canvass. The pomp and circumstance of this display were eminently calculated to act upon the imaginations and to inflame the passions of the people. Every circumstance, calculated to produce effect, was carefully selected, and skilfully arranged, beforehand. The day was chosen with careful regard to the state of the weather and the convenience of the public. On the morning of that day, an immense crowd assembled at the house of the candidate, made their salutations, and conducted him to the Capitol, amidst the loudest acclamations. There the procession was formed, and the canvass regularly opened. The candidate, on foot, arrayed in the *Toga Candidate*, commenced his circumambulation of the city, followed by his *Sectatores*, *Nomenclatores*, *interpretes*, *Divisores*, *Sequestres*, and all the crowd besides, which interest and curiosity could collect in the metropolis of the world. An open dress allowed him to display the scars of wounds which he had received in battle; the manners of the age permitted him to recount the exploits which himself and his ancestors had performed, and to point out the services which they had rendered to the State. In this form, every street, and square, and suburb of the city, was visited; every citizen was saluted by name, and every one humbly solicited for his vote. The *Sectatores* extended the length, and swelled the ranks, of the procession; the *Nomenclatores* whispered in the candidate's ear the name of every citizen that was met; the *interpretes* made bargains for votes; the *Divisores* distributed the price; and the *Sequestres* received the portions of those whose sensibility shrunk from the public reception of a bribe. The candidate who did all this, was often a Senator of princely fortune, possessed of all the family influence which hereditary wealth confers; but more frequently a victorious General, loaded with the spoil of plundered provinces and conquered kingdoms. The voters to whom he addressed himself, were warlike young men, veteran soldiers, and the dregs of an overgrown and corrupted city. Thus inflamed and prepared, the candidate and the voters met again on the day of election, in the place, of all others, best calculated to produce excitement, with the means in their hands of shedding blood, and an ample field for action; they met in the *Campus Martius*, armed as if for battle, separated into odious and rival divisions of classes and centuries, and free from all control from the civil

magistrates. A single tent contained the candidates and the judges, a narrow bridge let in the voters, and a vast field held the assembled, armed, and agitated multitude. That violence and bloodshed should attend such elections, was natural and inevitable. But what points of resemblance can be found between those and ours? The candidate for the American Presidency is destitute of hereditary wealth, and frequently impoverished by a previous service in the public affairs; he is unable, if he should be willing, to establish a personal intercourse with the voters, by circumambulating the territories of the Union—nothing but his reputation to rely upon; the mode of acting upon the public mind reversed by the power of the press, which gives to intellect that range over a Nation, which, in the Roman times, was confined to the city: the people to be acted upon, a body of tranquil citizens and cultivators, scattered over an immense surface, and voting in small bodies, in the absence of candidates, without arms or odious distinction, and at several thousand different places. The means of preserving tranquility in these elections, are just as certain of their effect, as those for producing violence were certain of theirs in the election of the Roman Consuls. There is nothing in one which can serve for an example in the other; and, accordingly, our elections have been as marked for order and tranquility as those of the Romans were for violence and bloodshed.

The idea of violence, in a popular election for President, is considered by the committee as an apprehension without foundation in reason, unsupported by examples from abroad, and contradicted by all that can be found at home. For fifty years the people of the United States have been engaged in elections. They vote, in every State, for Representatives in Congress, in many for their own Governors, and in all for a less or greater number of the civil and military officers. The danger of bloodshed is much greater in these elections where all the candidates are known, have a personal intercourse with the voters, and are frequently present with their friends and relations; than in an election for President, where the several candidates, by their remoteness from the scene, and general want of personal acquaintance, amount to little more than objects of abstract contemplation. Yet in these domestic and State elections, no scenes of bloodshed have been witnessed, no recourse to arms has ever ensued the most animated contests. So far from dreading violence at our Presidential elections, the reverse of that danger, in the opinion of the committee, is the one to be apprehended: apathy! indifference! a neglect of the elective franchise, of more portentous import to the cause of liberty, than the greatest excesses of violence! Already we have cause to feel alarm at the progress of this new and unexpected danger, which is making its silent and fatal approaches upon one side, while we are discussing the possibility of its approaching upon another; and, upon every principle of human action, this present danger should be repelled before an absent one is hunted up. To trace this new evil to its source, to display its present magnitude, and to calculate its inevitable effect, would be matter of useful and curious speculation, worthy of the public attention, but not coming within the range of a report, drawn up upon the instant, and wanted for an immediate occasion. But, without going further back than to the last election, the most ample proof of the main proposition can be readily found: for it was one eminently calculated to excite the feelings and to bring forth the passions of the people. The candidates were numerous, popular, personally known to many, through fame known to all, stationed in the three great sections of the country, each supported by zealous friends, and determined partisans, opposed by others equally zealous and persevering, and the canvass prolonged through the unexampled period of four years. Yet, was the result an election of violence and bloodshed? On the contrary, an alarming neglect of the elective fran-

chise! The people with difficulty were got to the polls! In a few States, where the contest was warmest, about one half gave in their votes; in many, not a fourth; in some, not an eighth! Such was the conclusion of an election, in which so much violence had been apprehended, and in which so many causes conspired to produce it. If called upon to point out the cause of this amazing apathy, it would be shewn to arise from the interposition of electors between the people and the object of their choice. This intermediate institution, intended to break the force, and to soften the action of the democratic element, has been successful in the first forty years of its existence in destroying the life of the election itself; thus adding another to the many proofs already existing, of the truth of the great maxim, "That liberty is ruined by providing any kind of substitute for popular elections." The machinery of electors, placed between the people and the President, and, above all, the imposition of the general ticket, has paralysed the spirit of the voters, and made them look with indifference upon a scene in which they can act no really efficient or independent part. Of the few votes actually given, in the election referred to, a large proportion came from the least estimable description of voters—the interested and unproductive classes—while the real people, they whose industry constitutes the wealth of the country, whose purses pay the taxes of the Government, and whose arms fight its battles, took less interest in the result of this great election than they would have felt in an ordinary canvass for county officers. Seeing this to be the state of things at present, and supposing the evil of it to go on increasing, the real people, becoming more indifferent to the election of President, and the interested classes more animated, as the game is more and more abandoned to their pursuit, what else can be the result but that the election of this officer, who wields the efficient power of the Federal Government, must eventually fall into the hands of those who want that power wielded to the single object of personal promotion and individual aggrandizement?

But, what is this objection, this cry of violence which is raised against the people? Is it any thing more than heated discussion, boldness in speaking and writing, and some casual affrays between individuals, such as every other election produces? Is not this the idea of popular violence among us? And shall this wholesome animation be checked, under the notion of preventing civil wars and popular seditions? Is excitement of this kind dangerous to Republics? On the contrary is it necessary to their existence? Are not talents developed, new ideas struck out, useful designs conceived, great enterprises achieved, and liberty itself preserved, by the agitation, the collision, the active rivalry, and animated competitions of the citizens? The sleep of the spirit is as dangerous to Republics as it is auspicious to Monarchies, and it is only in the latter that it should be the policy of the Government to reduce the people to the quietude of machines. Instead, then, of yielding to the force of this objection, this supposed excitement of the people, it should be hailed as one of the chief advantages to be derived from the exercise of the direct vote. It should be looked to as the identical circumstance which is to infuse new life into the election, reanimate the voters, and encourage the real people to attend the polls, and to discharge, with becoming pride, that exalted privilege of freemen, which is now so much neglected.

Finally, who are these people who are not to be trusted with a direct vote; whose ignorance, violence, and corruption, are so much dreaded? Wherein do they differ from those who make the objection? Are they not of the same order of beings, possessed of the same capacities, nearly or quite as well informed, more deeply interested in the welfare of their country, and infinitely further removed from the operation of indirect causes? Are they not, in fact, the identical persons who are greeted by the appellation

of Sovereign, whose will is admitted to be the source of all power, and whose happiness is proclaimed to be the end of all government? Then, with what face can we turn upon these people, and tell them that they are incapable of exercising the only attribute of sovereignty which they have ever claimed—that of election?

The existence of slavery in some parts of the confederation is supposed, by some, to present an insuperable obstacle to the plan of amendment proposed by the committee. In the opinion of these persons, the operation of the direct vote will involve the loss of the qualified votes which they now give for their black population. Such would undoubtedly be the effect, if the plan of the committee was the same which it was understood by many to be, a plan of consolidation, in which all the voters of all the States were to be collected into one general return, and the election decreed to him who had a majority of the whole. Such a plan would work an injury not only to the slave holding States, but a greater or less degree, to almost every State in the Union; for the qualifications of the voters differing in each, some prescribing a freehold possession, some the payment of a tax, some a residence of a few months, others of a year, and others again the privilege of universal suffrage; it would thence result that the same mass of population would yield, in different States, a very unequal number of votes. But the plan of the Committee is not one of consolidation; it disturbs no principle of relative weight among the States now fixed in the Constitution; each will give the same number of Presidential votes, with or without the amendment. The States will be divided into districts, in the same manner as if for the choice of electors. The qualified voters will then vote for a President and Vice-President, instead of voting for an elector, and the persons having the highest number of votes for these offices, respectively, will be considered as elected in the district, and entitled to count one vote. To the result, it will be wholly immaterial whether a district containing a given number of souls, say 40,000, shall possess one thousand or five thousand qualified voters. The State will have its number of Presidential votes, and the people of each district will give each vote according to their own sense of their own interest. The formation of the districts, and the qualifications of the voters, and the regulations of the elections, powers of essential importance to the States, and most capable of being properly exercised by them, are left to the States respectively. Thus, the plan of the committee avoids all questions growing out of the existence of slavery in some States, the various qualifications of voters in others, and presents not a single objection, which would not apply with equal force to the choice of electors by districts.

Considering these several objections as effectually disposed of, there still remains an argument to be answered, which demands from all the friends of our present forms of government, the most respectful and deliberate consideration. It is one which derives itself from a sacred regard for the rights of the States, and from an apprehension that the committee's plan of amendment will tend to produce that consolidation of this league of republics which every friend of liberty must deprecate and oppose. If such was indeed to be the effect of their amendment, and the committee could be made sensible of it, they would be the first to oppose that plan of election which they are now recommending with so much earnestness. Far from looking with indifference upon that jealous spirit of State rights which feels alarm at the slightest noise of encroachment, they regard it as a spirit of happiest omen, worthy of being respectfully treated, generously cherished, and carefully kept alive. The preservation of the State Governments, such as they left themselves when they gave up a part of their powers to compose this Federal Government, is not only necessary to the well-being of the people within those States, but is indispensable to the continuation of the Federal Government itself. If they are broken down, or materially weakened, the Federal Government must cease to be what it is, must be broken down also, and recomposed under some new and infinitely stronger form. In all its operations in defence of liberty, and in all its contests with for-

ign powers, the governments of the States can give the most efficient aid to the government of the confederation; and if this latter should undertake any thing against the lives, liberties, or property of individuals, the State Governments alone are competent to check the encroachment, and give protection to the rights of the citizen. They are the best directors of all the powers which were reserved to the States in the convention of 1787, and if the time shall ever come when these reserved powers shall fall into the hands of the Federal Government, and be exercised by members of Congress drawn from all the States, the fate of the weaker members and smaller sections of the confederation, may be read in the history of all the confederacies which ancient or modern times have produced: tyranny and oppression on the part of the strong; misery and degradation on the part of the weak; burthens unequally imposed, benefits unequally divided; and the most unjust decrees enforced with arms and penalties! Such is the frightful picture which the history of all such confederacies presents, and from which this, in its turn, could expect no exemption. The dread of these evils should alone be sufficient to make us guard the rights of the States with jealous care, and maintain with inflexible firmness that equilibrium of power which was adjusted between them and the Federal Government, at the establishment of the present Constitution. But a consideration of still higher and more imperious import, demands the same policy. That consideration is this, that Liberty itself, will live longer in a league of Republics, than in a Republic one and indivisible. Reason and history support this proposition. In the first place, it is certainly more difficult to overcome many governments, acting together for a common cause, than it would be to overturn a single government, possessed of their united territories, strength, and resources. The history of our Revolution is a pregnant example of this truth. In the next place, the conduct of the capital, in a great nation, often decides the fate of the nation itself. Thus we have seen in history, that whoever had Rome, had the Empire, and, in our own day, that whoever had Paris, had France. But in a league of Republics, the corruption, cowardice, or treason of the Metropolitan City, injure not the safety of the remote members of the confederation. The mother capital might open her gates to a foreign enemy, or bend her neck to the yoke of a domestic master; but other cities would remain, capitals of powerful States, the seats of organized Governments, mistresses of armies, forts, and arsenals, and deriving supplies from a regular system of revenue. To these the friends of liberty could resort, and arm again for the renewal of the contest, instead of flying to a foreign shore to die in despair. Brutus and Cato need not to have fallen upon their swords if they had had such points of retreat: the revolutions in Paris might not have lost the Republic, nor its capture the Empire, if the *Girondists* in '93, and the wrecks of the armies in 1824, could have found in the Departments of the Rhone and the Loire, a Virginia or a New-York, to have received and sustained the faithful friends of France. [To be concluded next week.]

#### FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

*Mr. White:* At the request of the parties, you will please insert the enclosed marriage in your next paper. And you will oblige your most obedient servant,

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When Brins begin to rise,  
We hope bad weather may decline.

Married, on the 7th inst., by Robert Pickens, Esq. Col. John Bean to Miss Leny H. Purvines, both of Cabarrus county.

#### FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

*Mr. White:* The following Song is sent you by an old Revolutionary, who was in the battle on King's Mountain, on the 7th day of October, 1780. The Song was composed by Timothy Biggs, who was in the battle:

Come all ye good people and lend an ear,  
And from me the honest truth you shall hear—  
How the Whigs and Tories had a great strife,  
And old Ferguson chas'd out of his life;  
How brave Col. Williams from Hillsboro' came  
The South-Carolinians join'd him in a main.  
They were stout-hearted and with courage were  
true,

There being near four hundred of the brave crew  
We march'd t' the Cowpens—brave Campbell  
was there,  
With Shelby, Cleveland, and Col. Sevier.  
They were true souls, and with courage so bold,  
that like Lions, they would not be control'd.  
We march'd on again, that very same night—  
Sometimes going a wrong course—sometimes  
right.

But our hearts were cast in Liberty's mould,  
So we heeded not wet, hunger, nor cold.  
Early next morn, we came to the ford—  
Cherokee was t' place, "Bluford" the word.  
We rush'd through the river so fierce and so free  
(Expecting our enemies there to see.)  
That, like hung Eagles hunting their prey,  
We searched for Ferguson most of that day.  
At length, on Kir's mountain, the old rogue we  
found;

And, like bold Lebs, his camp we did surround.  
The conflict began, the guns did rattle—  
Our en'mies had a pretty smart battle.  
But we determined to rush up the hill,  
Resolv'd the blood of our en'mies to spill.  
The battle was in length about an hour;  
While guns did clash, and the bullets did pour—  
So like re-lightning, or thunder, the noise,  
The poor ories were struck with sore surprise.  
Besides of Ferguson dead on the ground,  
Two hundred and fifty dead toris lay round.  
Eleven hundred tak'n pris'ners, or more!  
Surely, such havoc there ne'er was before.  
The brave Col. Williams, and twenty-five more  
Of our gallant men, lay dead in their gore.  
In sorrow, w' bur'd them in earth's clay,  
And hope to leav'n their souls may wing their  
way.

We shouted fr freedom, with one accord—  
To "die for liberty," was our watch-word.

#### CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Washington, Feb. 1.  
In the Senate, Mr. Sanford, from New York, appeared and took his seat. The bill to secure the accountability of public officers was recommitted. A petition was presented from the Grand Jury of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, praying Congress to pass a law prohibiting the importation of ardent spirits of all kinds. Almost the whole of the day was passed in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, the calling up of the resolution offered on Monday by Mr. Metcalfe, of Kentucky, relative to the Congress at Panama, led to some discussion, which was cut short by a call for the orders of the day, the time allotted for the consideration of resolutions having gone by. The House then went into committee on the bill making appropriations for certain Fortifications; when Mr. Cocke's motion to reduce the appropriation for Fortress Monroe, from \$115,000 to \$80,000 was negatived. An amendment offered by Mr. Bartlett, of New-Hampshire, appropriating \$2,500 for the repair of Fort Constitution, at the mouth of Piscataway river, was adopted. The Committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Washington, Feb. 2.  
In the Senate, the annunciation of the death of Mr. Chambers, a Senator from Alabama, produced an early adjournment. A resolution was offered by Mr. Noble for an appropriation of \$50,000, for the purpose of extinguishing the residue of the Indian title to lands in the State of Indiana; and another by Mr. Benton, for an inquiry into the propriety of repealing the 4th section of the act authorizing the President to make treaties with certain Indian tribes, and for other purposes.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution on the subject of Panama was again taken up, when Mr. Livingston, of Louisiana, delivered his sentiments in favour of the resolution and the mission. The House then went into Committee on the bill making appropriation for certain fortifications, when the amendment offered yesterday by Mr. Cambreleng, of New-York, to introduce an appropriation of \$17,000 for the purchase of land, and a right of way at Throg's Point, was agreed to. An amendment offered by Mr. Forsyth, of Georgia, to appropriate \$10,000 for a fort at Savannah, and another by Mr. Stewart, to strike out a fort in North Carolina, were rejected.

Washington, Feb. 3.  
In the Senate, the principal part of the day was passed in the consideration of Executive business. The resolutions offered yesterday were adopted.

The House of Representatives were entirely occupied yesterday in the discussion of the resolution offered by Mr. Hamilton of South Carolina, on the subject of the mission to Panama. With a view to get through the discussion, the rule of the House limiting the consideration of Resolutions for an hour, was not enforced, Mr. Webster having moved to postpone all the orders of the day. The House, however, did not come to any decision on the resolution, which was amended, re-amended, and dislocated by substitutes, erasures, and additions, until it became necessary to supersede it altogether by a new resolution. Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, spoke briefly on the subject. His manner is modest; his style very chaste, and his diction select and appropriate.

Washington, Feb. 4.  
The Senate did not sit yesterday. A bill was reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia, by Mr. Alexander, establishing a quarantine in the District—another to authorize the sale of public lots in the City of Washington; and a third in relation to the Turnpike Road Company, in the County of Alexandria, the House adjourned till Monday.

#### GENERAL SUMMARY.

On the 18th ult. in the House of Representatives, Mr. Webster, noticing the length of the debate on the Judiciary bill, observed—"A longer time has already been consumed on this bill than was taken by our fathers, in forming the entire judicial system, with all the other mighty matters they had upon their hands."

The Hon. Salma Hale, of Keene, N. H. has obtained the premium offered by the American Academy of Languages and Belles Lettres, in the city of N. York, for the best History of the United States.

Among the petitions presented to the Maine Legislature is one of sundry inhabitants of Kennebunk, for the incorporation of a manufacturing company, with a capital of two millions of dollars.

The Milledgeville Journal says, "It gives us great pleasure to be able to state that Gov. Troup has so far recovered his health, that he will be able, in a few days more, to attend to his duties regularly at the Executive office."

*Michigan.*—The last session of the Supreme Court of Michigan territory, continued from the 19th of September to the 9th of December!

*Effects of Education.*—The Worcester Spy states, that during more than thirty years past, in Worcester county, comprehending, at present, fifty-four towns and eighty thousand inhabitants, there has been but one solitary conviction for a public offence.

On Monday and Tuesday the 26th and 27th ult. one hundred and fifteen Aliens, residents of Patterson, N. J. reported themselves and declared their intentions of becoming citizens of the United States, agreeably to the acts of Congress upon that subject.

*Water.*—Dr. Percival has remarked, that bricks harden the softest water, and give it an aluminous taste, therefore wells should not be bricked up unless a coating of cement is applied between them and the water.

The Solicitor General of Massachusetts has filed information against twelve vendors of Lottery Tickets, for selling the same; and against the publishers of several Newspapers, for advertising Lottery Tickets for sale—[contrary to law, we suppose.]

A company of about thirty men under the command of Dr. Robinson, of Tennessee, passed through Natches on Saturday, December 24th, for Texas. They have gone to survey and explore a grant made to a gentleman of Tennessee. They were all hale, fine looking young men.

It appears from a statement of the valuation of real and personal estate in the several counties of the state of New York, for the year 1823, received at the office of the Comptroller of that state, that New York is set down at one hundred and one million, one hundred and sixty thousand and forty six dollars. Albany county, the seat of government, stands next highest in point of value, and is put down at ten million, two hundred and sixty-one thousand, eight hundred and fifty dollars.

On the 1st of January the Navy Pension Fund amounted to \$994,465.89. The annual pensions amount to \$47,521.

From a statement laid before Congress it appears that the public lands relinquished under the acts for the relief of purchasers, amount to 3,639,621 acres: estimated value, \$12,307,601.

A merchant in New-York having imported some silk cloaks for ladies, about a year ago, found them of very dull sale. His clerk was directed to advertise the cloaks, for a third time; having visited the opera the night previous, and returning much delighted, he advertised them as opera cloaks—a new importation. In a short time the shop was thronged with ladies to see his opera cloaks, and the whole importation was speedily disposed of.

The acts of the Legislative Council of Florida, establishing banks at Augustine and Pensacola, having been rejected by the Governor, they were re-considered by the Council, and passed by a vote of 6 to 3. This vote of two-thirds being considered sufficient to make it a law, without the consent of the Governor, was sufficient to set the question at rest. The Secretary of the Territory, however, having refused to receive the acts as laws. Judge Woodward has been authorized to hold a special term of the Superior Court of the middle District, to decide this question.

The city of Philadelphia is well supplied with water from the Schuylkill River. The whole extent of iron pipes, which convey the water, is now upwards of ninety miles. It is estimated that the aggregate of water rents for 1826, will be \$29,160. A handsome revenue will accrue to the city in a few years, as "the water rents, after defraining all expences, except those incurred by the purchase of new iron pipes, yield an annual surplus to the sinking fund of 14,000 dollars.

A volume of American poetry, selected from the United States Literary Gazette, has just been published in Boston. The pieces are from the pens of Percival, Bryant, Longfellow, Mellen, Dawes, and others favorably known to the public.—There are 172 duodecimo pages in the volume.

The public would do well to be on their guard against counterfeit notes, purporting to be upon "the Bank of Virginia," for ten dollars. Letter A, dated June 4, 1817.

An ox has been raised by Mr. M. W. Pierce, of Greenland, New Hampshire, weighing 3028 lbs.

It is confidently stated that half an ounce of powdered brimstone will instantly extinguish a chimney on fire, by being thrown upon the burning coals on the hearth.

It is said, that a son of Bolivar, and a son of prince Murat, will become students at the ensuing term at the Virginia University.

A resolution has been offered in Congress to appropriate a sum of money sufficient to defray the expense of creating a monument in honor of the Father of his Country, in the city of Washington, to be expended under the direction of the President.

The total number of passengers arrived at the port of New-York from foreign ports in the year 1824, was 3452—in 1823, 8779.

Cider, says the Hampshire (Mass.) Gazette, has been made so plentifully the last season, that it was sold from 50 to 75 cts. the barrel.

The amount of the permanent funds of the Virginia Board of Public Works, is 1,418,861 dollars, and of the disposable funds, 533,880 dollars.

A cow of the improved Sandwich breed has been recently slaughtered by Elisha Hanson, Esq. of Sandford, N. H. the quarters, hide and rough tallow, weighed 1132 pounds.

Baltimore in 1815 had a population of 800; in 1776, 13,503; in 1800, 26,515; in 1810, 50,791; and in 1820, 62,727.—That city is evidently improving; property is becoming more valuable; business is increasing; and public spirit is unabated.

#### LITE FROM EUROPE.

The Ship Howard arrived at N. Y. on Thursday evening from Havre, which port she left on the 20th December. She brings Paris papers to the 19th, and London dates of the 16th December.

The commercial distress in England continued to an alarming extent. A number of banking houses in London had failed, and several of them having connection with others in the country, the embarrassments had extended there, and the excitement became so great in some places, that it had been found necessary to order out the militia, to aid the civil power in preserving peace.

Although the Bank of England had raised the discount from four to five per cent, and had discounted nearly a million a day for several days, the demand for money continued unabated. The principal merchants held a meeting on the 15th.

*DEATH OF THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER.*  
A despatch from the French Minister at Berlin, to the President of the Council in Paris, announces that the Emperor ALEXANDER died at Taganrock, in the beginning of Dec. after a short illness.—It was said his death was occasioned by a sore leg, which terminated in St. Anthony's fire. He was born Dec. 23, 1777; ascended the throne of Russia on the 4th of March, 1801, and became King of Poland 9th June, 1816. The Grand duke Constantine, Viceroy of Poland, succeeds Alexander. A decline of 2 to 3 per cent. in the French stocks, took place on the receipt of this intelligence.

The Egyptian squadron succeeded in landing the troops at Navarino, on the 9th of November. A part of them were to reinforce Ibrahim Pacha, at Tripolizza, and another division would proceed to Misolonghi.

Captain Cunningham, of privateer General Soultette, who lost an arm in an action off Gibraltar, with a Spanish fleet, had died of his wounds.

Great distress prevailed at Cadiz; so much so, that the Chamber of Commerce was about petitioning the King to make it a free port.

#### FROM ENGLAND.

Norfolk, Feb. 1.—The Spanish brig Francisco, from Havana, whence she sailed 18th Jan., came in from sea on Sunday night last, and midshipman Trotter, a passenger, was landed at Old Point, who arrived here on Monday evening. He informs that the U. S. ship Constellation, Capt. Woodsey, was at Havana when he left, all well, except Capt. W. who had been ill, and was still slightly indisposed.

The U. S. ship Hornet, Capt. Woodward, was beating into Havana as the F. came out.

The U. S. schooners Grampus, Lieut. Com. Cassin, and Fox, Lieut. Com. Wilson, were at Matanzas, the former having arrived from this port, 14th January, all well.

A skirmish took place off Matanzas a few days previous to 18th January, between an English and two Spanish schooners with troops on board. One of the latter vessels fired into the English schooner, which soon after boarded her, spiked her guns, and carried her into the Moro, ordering her consort to follow her, which order was promptly complied with.

### THE CANADAS.

We discover by the Northern papers, that great excitement prevails in the Parliament of Upper Canada, and that in the lower house, there is a decided majority opposed to the administration of the government. The debates had been stormy in the extreme, and much abuse had been indulged in. A Mr. Jones, a government man of course, is represented to have used the following mild language towards a Mr. Rolph, an oppositionist—that his language was foul, infamous, and scandalous; that he had a vile and democratic heart, and ought to be sent out of the country."

A Mr. Fothergill, Printer to the King, in Upper Canada, who was a member of the house, had been dismissed from "his majesty's service," because he was found in the ranks of the opposition.

Petersburg Republican.

Kentucky.—Mr. Rentro, at Cumberland Gap, estimates the value of live stock sent from this State, through his turnpike gate, during the last season, \$905,892, viz. 4,019 Horses, at \$90 each, \$361,710 1,109 Mules, at \$55 each, 61,140 63,036 Hogs, at \$7 each, 441,252 1,393 Cattle, at \$30 each, 41,90

\$5,892

The number of Hogs driven to market by the Kanawha route, is estimated at 35,000. The whole amount of this species of Stock, including the shipments of pork to New Orleans, in barrels, it is supposed, does not fall short of one million of dollars.

The Stage from the West lately arrived at Caughnawaga, N. Y. and the passengers were very patiently waiting for the driver to open the door. As there were no indications of such a stop, the passengers helped themselves out, and were astonished to find they had no driver, but that the horses had brought up regularly at the stage house. Presently a man rode up, who informed that he had found the driver in the road, three miles back, with both his legs broken and his thigh. He was not heard to fall off, perhaps owing to the noise of the stage on the frozen road. It thus appears that the horses kept the road for three miles in a dark night; and, at their usual pace.—The recovery of the driver is considered doubtful.

A Canal Sausage.—A few weeks since, Mr. Abraham P. Miller, the head butcher of Walnut township, made a sausage for Abraham Miller, Esq. living on the Canal Line in Walnut township, which measured 19 yards in length, out of one entire gut, without a single twist or hole in it, except at the ends, and weighed 35 pounds! Beat this ye Fairfield butchers!

Ohio Eagle.

James B. Gardiner, recently expelled from the Legislature of Ohio, for promising, when a candidate, to pay half his compensation as a member, into the county treasury, was immediately re-elected and returned by his constituents.—The House of Representatives, however, decided on the 6th instant, by a vote of 43 to 25, that the provision of the constitution under which he was previously expelled, disqualifies him from holding the same office for the space of two years.

The English Government has offered a loan of 70,000 to assist in opening a canal in Canada, from the Ottawa River to Kingston.

### MISSION to PANAMA.

The following is the resolution passed by the House of Representatives, calling on the President of the U. S. for information relative to the mission to Panama:

"Resolved, That the President be requested to cause to be laid before this House, so much of the correspondence between the Government of the United States, and the new States of America, or their Ministers, respecting the proposed Congress, or meeting of Diplomatic Agents at Panama, and such information respecting the general character of the expected Congress, as may be in his possession, and as may, in his opinion, be communicated without prejudice to the public interest; and also to inform the House, so far as in his opinion the public interest may allow, in regard to what objects the Agents of the United States are expected to take part, in the deliberations of that Congress."

The vote upon it was—Yea 124, Nays 40.

Last Tuesday an unruly horse broke loose in Essex street, and in full career ran against a watch maker's bow window, at which many watches were hanging, and smashed it. This was literally running against Time.

Salem Gaz.

There is a man in England who it is said has worn the same pair of leather breeches every day for sixty five years! If every body wore leather breeches, what would the tailors, and manufacturers do?

The state of Ohio was admitted into the Union in 1803, at which time its population was less than 50,000 souls; it now (22 years since) contains a million of inhabitants!

## Salisbury:

FEBRUARY 21, 1826.

### THEATRICAL.

We are requested to state, that the young Gentlemen of Salisbury have in preparation, and will perform, on Friday night of this week, the Comedy of "The Heir at Law," and the afterpiece of "The Review, or Wags of Windsor." The performance will take place at the old Academy, in the room formerly occupied by the Thespian Society. The characters, and other particulars, will be found in handbills.

It is stated in the Catawba (Charlotte) Journal, that the carriage of Col. Thos. G. Polk, of that place, with his two young daughters in it, in attempting to ford a creek about a mile from town, was swept down the stream, and lodged against a tree; the cries of the young ladies brought people to their assistance, and they were saved. The water rose so rapidly in the creek, that in a few minutes after the young ladies were rescued, the carriage was completely immersed under water. The horses were cut loose, and saved; the harness, cushions in the carriage, &c. were carried down the stream.

### ROWAN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Society, held in this place on the 3rd ult. but few of the members attended, owing, no doubt, to the inclemency of the weather. A quorum, however, was formed; and among other matters transacted, we notice the following:

Dr. John Scott, Allmand Hall, Jas. Martin, Thos. Chambers, and Jno. Giles, were appointed a committee of correspondence; Dr. Robt. Moore, Samuel Jones, Dr. S. L. Ferrand, H. C. Kern, and Thos. L. Cowan, a committee to prepare a list of premiums for the next annual exhibition.

John Beard, Jr. Esq. was appointed to deliver a public address at the next annual meeting of the Society.

A letter from George Andrews, Esq. to the society, gave the information, that the Board of Agriculture, at its late session, ordered seven bushels of White Flint Wheat, and a certain quantity of Grass Seed, for each County Society, to be purchased in the markets at the north, and shipped to different parts of the state. The shipment for the societies of the Western counties, will be made to Wilmington, and be sent to Mr. Thompson, of Fayetteville; from whence the distribution will be made to all the counties in the West in which Agricultural Societies have been organized. [COMMUNICATED.]

### GENTLEMEN LEGISLATORS.

A committee has been appointed in the legislature of Maine, to contract with some suitable persons to draft bills and resolves, and copy papers for members! Verily, this is a refinement upon luxury and indolence, hitherto unknown in our Republican country. We are curious to know what plea the legislature could invent, in favor of the expediency of this novel proceeding,—whether, from the multiplicity of their official duties, it was important they should be disburdened of all the drudgery of office; or whether, (as is the case in some legislatures) from a lack of business-talent among members, it became necessary for them to legislate for their constituents by proxy! As it is known that many of our legislative servants have been in the practice of hiring others to write speeches for them, we may next look for the employment of counsel in their delivery! Thus converting the representatives of the people into mere automata.

### CHARLESTON PRICES, Feb. 6.

Cotton, 11 a 11½; flour, fine, scarce, 5½, superfine 6; wheat, \$1 a 1 15; whiskey, 40 to 42½; peach brandy, 50 & 50; apple do. 60; corn, 80 to 90; bacon, 7½; salt, Turks Island, 70 & 80 per bush.; molasses, 35 40; sugar, muscovado, 11 a 12; coffee, prime green, 20 21; 2d and 3d quality, 17 a 18; tea, hyson, \$1 20 a 1 20; flaxseed, 90; tallow, 10; beeswax, 30 a 32; rice, 5 50 to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 5½ a 6 pr. 100 lb.; tobacco, leaf, 5 a 6; manufactured, 3 a 20 pr. cwt.

Observer.

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Cotton, S. Island, 40 a 50; stained do. 32 a 35 Maine and Santee, 32 a 35 cts.; shortstaple, 12½ a 13 cents; Whiskey, 30 a 32 cents; Bacon, 6 a 7; Hams, 10 a 11; Lard, 9 a 10; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch.) 22 a 24; Coffee, Prime Green, 18 a 18½ lbs. to good. 14

to 17 cents.

North-Carolina bank bills, 1 to 1½ per cent. discount; Georgia, ½ to 1 per cent.

Cottons.—The recent intelligence from Europe has produced a temporary suspension in the purchase of Uplands; but the holders appear by no means disposed to submit to any reduction on the rates of the preceding week—we therefore repeat the quotations in our last.

### CAMDEN PRICES, FEB. 4.

Cotton, 11 a 11 5 8; corn, \$1 to 1 12; bacon, 10 to 11; whiskey, 45 to 45; brandy, peach 50 to 55; apple 45 to 50; tallow 10 a 11; flour, 5 25 to 7; tobacco, (manufactured) 12 to 15.

Cotton went off briskly at our quotations, though the sales, during the week, were not extensive.

Corn and new Bacon in great demand.

### CHERAW, FEB. 7.

Cotton is selling freely at 11 50 a 12; extra prime has sold during the last week at 12 1 4; Corn is uncommonly scarce, and will command one dollar per bushel; Meal is in equal demand. Flour is 6 50 a 7. Fodder 100 to 130, Pork 6 dollars, Beef 5 a 6, scarce; Groceries, as usual, are plenty.

We again ask an indulgence from correspondents; their favors shall be attended to, as soon as our limits will warrant. Many of their communications we never publish; and we will take this occasion to remark, that it is not a natural inference, where we decline publishing a communication, that we are therefore displeased with it—far from it. Many pieces which we exclude from our columns because they require labor and time that we cannot spare, in transcribing and re-modeling, contain many useful hints and new ideas, which we often avail ourselves of.

### CONVENTION IN VIRGINIA.

We stated, in our last, (and accompanied the statement with some casual observations) that the bill which had been brought forward in the Virginia House of Delegates, authorising the people of that state to vote, at their next election, on the propriety of calling a Convention to amend their Constitution, had been rejected by a majority of seven votes: we perceive, by the

last Richmond Whig, that a motion has been made by a member who voted with the majority, for a re-consideration of the question. It is stated by the Whig, that a motion is at work among those who have hitherto opposed the call of a Convention; and that public opinion is developing itself so unequivocally in favor of the measure, that, on a reconsideration, a majority of the legislature will probably refer the question to the decision of the people. These are interesting facts to the people of Western North-Carolina; they afford an encouraging indication, that the sacred principle which Western Carolinians have long and earnestly labored to bring into practical operation in their state government, is gaining upon the prejudices of the people,—is assuming its legitimate precedence over antiquated usages. We shall watch the movements of the Legislature of Virginia with much anxiety while they have this interesting proposition under discussion; and should their second decision be in favor of the rights of the people, we may indulge the anticipation, that the Legislature of North-Carolina may, from the force of example, "go and likewise."

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We see it stated in the Charleston Courier, that Mr. William Nesbitt Mitchell died at St. Johns, (Berkely,) on the 19th ult.—and on the Sunday following, his body was burnt in an iron coffin, purchased for the occasion, in the year 1803!

Shameful.—A young man died in New-York on Tuesday, the 20th ult.; was buried on Wednesday, the 31st; and on the Saturday night following, the grave was opened, and the coffin rifled of its contents: the perpetrator of the sacrilege had not, at last accounts, been detected.

John Beard, Jr. Esq. was appointed to deliver a public address at the next annual meeting of the Society.

A friend in the north part of Burke county, requests us to make mention, that an insane woman is wandering about in that section of country, who says her name is Priscilla Whirey, (or Whirey, or something similar to it) and that her connexions live or Thompson's creek, Fairfield district, S. C. She is about 25 or 30 years of age. She is almost destitute of clothing; and as she will not stay contented at any one place, she is often in danger of perishing with cold. Her friends may find her by inquiring of Maj. Elisha P. Miller, Burke county, N. C.

The Markets.

### FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Feb. 8.

Cotton, 11 a 11½; flour, fine, scarce, 5½, superfine 6; wheat, \$1 a 1 15; whiskey, 40 to 42½; peach brandy, 50 & 50; apple do. 60; corn, 80 to 90; bacon, 7½; salt, Turks Island, 70 & 80 per bush.; molasses, 35 40; sugar, muscovado, 11 a 12; coffee, prime green, 20 21; 2d and 3d quality, 17 a 18; tea, hyson, \$1 20 a 1 20; flaxseed, 90; tallow, 10; beeswax, 30 a 32; rice, 5 50 to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 5½ a 6 pr. 100 lb.; tobacco, leaf, 5 a 6; manufactured, 3 a 20 pr. cwt.

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Liverpool, Dec. 21.—In consequence of the numerous failures in London, and his general pecuniary distress, we wish you to cancel all our orders, not executed on receipt of this. When we can see our way somewhat better you will hear from us again. We do not think Uplands cost more than 7½ a 7½ d. per Liverpool, "good."

Celebration of Washington's Birth Day.

Arrangements have been made to celebrate, the 20th of February; and for that purpose, the Salisbury Light Infantry Blues will parade at 1 o'clock on that day; an Oration will be delivered at the Court-House at 3 o'clock, by R. W. Maxwell, Esq.; and a Military Ball will be given in the evening, the subscription for which may be found at Col. Tabor's Hotel, free; or such gentlemen as may wish to subscribe. The Ladies are respectively invited to attend at the Court-House, during the delivery of the Oration.

### DEED,

In Rowan county, on the 11th inst. Mr. William H. Bradshaw, son of Robert Bradshaw, Esq., delivered to the Sheriff of Rowan Co., a Deed, witnessed by R. W. Maxwell, Esq., and a Military Ball will be given in the evening, the subscription for which may be found at Col. Tabor's Hotel, free; or such gentlemen as may wish to subscribe. The Ladies are respectively invited to attend at the Court-House, during the delivery of the Oration.

GEORGE W. BROWN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public in general, that he is now receiving, from New York and Philadelphia, a choice and handsome assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, &c.

which he intends selling at a small profit, FOR CASH ONLY.

Persons wishing to purchase, will please call, examine, and judge for themselves.

Salisbury, Nov. 1st, 1826.

### By Saturday's Mail.

The subject of the mission to Panama, was still undecided in the U. States senate, at our last dates from Washington, 11th inst.

In New-York, on the 6th inst. Upland Cotton met with a ready sale at 13 to 14 cents.

The Petersburg Republican of the 10th inst. quotes cotton at from 9 to 13 cents.

### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at New-York of the ship Leeds, English dates to the 27th Dec. have been received.

## The Muse.

FROM THE LADIES' GARLAND.

M.E.A.

The following beautiful poem is copied from a MS. of a very old date, in the possession of a gentleman, who has kindly forwarded it for the "Truth Teller." The Editor believes he has seen it in print, and thinks it is by Sir John Davies; but not having that author's works at hand, he cannot say positively.

Like as the damask rose you see,  
Or like the blossom on a tree,  
Or like the dainty flower in May,  
Or like the morning to the day,  
Or like the sun, or like the shade,  
Or like the gourd which Jonas had—  
Even such is man, whose thread is spun,  
Drawn out and cut, and so is done—

The rose withers, the blossom blankest,  
The flower fades, the morning hasteth,  
The sun sets, the shadow flies,  
The gourd consumes, and man he dies.

Like to the grass that's newly sprung,  
Or like a tale that's new begun,  
Or like the bird that's here to-day,  
Or like the pearl'd dew of May,  
Or like an hour, or like a span,  
Or like the singing of a Swan :  
Even such is man that lives by breath,  
Is here, now there, in life and death.

The grass withers, the tale is ended,  
The bird is flown, the dew's ascended,  
The hour is short, the span not long,  
The Swan's near death, man's life is done.

Like to the bubble in the brook,  
Or in a glass much like a look,  
Or like the shuttle in weaver's hand,  
Or like the writings on the sand,  
Or like a thought, or like a dream,  
Or like the gliding of the stream :  
Even such is man, who lives by breath,  
Is here, now there, in life and death!

The bubble's out, the look's forgot,  
The shuttle's flung, the writings blot,  
The thought is past, the dream is gone,  
The waters glide, man's life is done.

Like to an arrow from the bow,  
Or like swift course of water-flow,  
Or like that time 'twixt flood and ebb,  
Or like the spider's tender web.  
Or like a race, or like a goal,  
Or like the dealing of a dole,  
Even such is man, whose brittle state  
Is always subject unto fate:

The arrow's shot, the flood soon spent,  
The time no time, the web soon rent,  
The race soon run, the goal soon won,  
The dole soon dealt, man's life soon done.

Like to the light'ning from the sky,  
Or like a post that soon doth lie,  
Or like a quaver in a song,  
Or like a journey three day's long,  
Or like the snow when summer's come,  
Or like the pear or like the plum;  
Even such is man, who heaps up sorrow,  
Lives but this day, and dies to-morrow :

The light'ning's past, the post must go,  
The song is short, the journey so,  
The pear doth rot, the plum doth fall,  
The snow dissolves, and so must all.

## A WINER DAY.

A winter day! A winter day!  
What shall I find to chase away  
The dense damp air of a winter day?  
Give me a wife whose sunny eye  
Shall chase the cloud from yonder sky,  
Whose honor'd words and looks will say—  
Love can bloom in a winter day.

Friendship may come, with plausive air,  
To cheer the hours that are free from care;  
But worldly friends soon shrink away  
From the frost and storm of a winter day.

Wine hath a quick, but a passing power,  
To dispel the fiend of a gloomy hour;  
But it lacks the vigor to drive away  
The lengthened gloom of a winter day.

A wife—a wife, whose sunny eye  
Shall chase the gloom from a winter sky;  
Her let me find, to chase away  
The dense damp air of a winter day.

## ON DANCING.

FROM THE ARABIC.

The breathing gales of Music blow  
To wake the Dance's rolling tide ;  
The circling waves of Beauty flow,  
And they swell, and now subside.

Ocean of rapture ! when we see  
Thy bending billows round us toss,  
Who could not launch their hearts in thee—  
Yet who could launch, and not be lost !

## DIVERSITY.

ANIMAL STRENGTH.

There is, in common parlance, various ways of comparing animal force.  
Men may apply their strength in different ways in a working machine.

A man of ordinary strength, turning a roller by the handle, can work all day against a resistance equal to 50 lbs.

Working ten hours in a day, he can raise a weight of 20 lbs. through 3 feet 6 inches, in a second of time, and in that proportion.

He can only work constantly for a small time against a resistance of 50 lbs. more.  
Two men working at a windlass, can

more easily draw up 70 lbs. than one man can 30, provided the elbow of one of the handles be at right angles with the other. This is always regarded by good machine-makers.

Attach a fly wheel to it, and a man can do a third more work; or raise 40 lbs. working a whole day, as above mentioned. For a little while he can overcome a resistance of 80 lbs.

Porters, and men accustomed to bear loads, will carry from 150 to 250 lbs.

A man can draw but 70 or 80 lbs. horizontally, for he cannot apply but his own weight to the pull.

Suppose a man weighs 140 lbs. his force exerted horizontally at the height of his shoulders, is only enough to overcome a resistance of 27 lbs.

Horses. A horse's strength is generally equal to that of 5 men. He can carry 240 to 270 lbs. He draws to greatest advantage, when the line of direction is a little elevated above the horizon, and the power acts against his breast.

He can draw 200 lbs. on the ground, for 8 hours a day, at 2 1/2 miles an hour; and with 240 lbs. he can work but 6 hours at that rate.

In both cases, if he also carries some weight, he draws better for it.

In a cart he may draw from 1000 to a ton weight.

## FEMALE NEATNESS AND TASTE.

In a female, particularly, they deserve the name of virtue; for without them, whatever may be her excellencies, she has none that will be honored and acknowledged. A woman may be industrious and economical; she may possess a well cultivated mind; but destitute of neatness and taste, she depresses rather than elevates the character of her sex, and poisons, instead of purifying the fountain of domestic and public happiness.

When Sir Walter Scott's Lady wants any new expensive dress, or piece of furniture, she asks her husband if he be agreed, and if the poet makes any complaint respecting the want of money, she instantly tells him, "Ye maun write another novel, Wattie."

A *bon-vivant* one night told a friend that he intended to leave twenty pounds to be spent at his funeral, which induced the other to ask him if the money was to be spent going or returning. "Going, to be sure," replied he, "for when you return, I shan't be with you."

There is in Colombier, department of Sarte, France, a woman, about one hundred years old, who since she was twenty-eight has made no use of liquids of any kind, not even porridge or soup. Her nourishment is nothing but dry bread, made of buckwheat. This extraordinary woman, notwithstanding her abstinence from drink, enjoys good health and is in full possession of all her faculties. From this phenomenon, in Antwerp paper remarks, it appears that one can have a horror for liquids without being afflicted with the hydrophobia.

There is now living in Georgia, not 30 miles from Savannah, a lady in the 83d year of her age, who has descendants in being amounting to the astonishing number of *one hundred and seventy seven*. She is extremely active, attends personally to her domestic concerns, and rides on horseback with ease round her neighbourhood, to the extent of three or four miles.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

The Fayetteville Sentinel states "that loadstone is found in great abundance, in Rockingham county, N. C. It was first discovered by a person who was ploughing; the share of his plough was suddenly disengaged from its place, and clung to the loadstone so strongly as to require considerable exertion to extricate it."

The above paragraph has been "going the rounds" for some time, and by the avidity with which it is copied, it is presumed that some of the editors do not understand the nature of this "loadstone." Many parts of our country abound in that kind of ore called *magnetic iron ore*, particularly the western parts of North Carolina. It is to be found in the fields and differs in no respect from the appearance of the common iron ore. A gentleman of our acquaintance has frequently picked it up in many parts of North Carolina. In Iredell county, within an hundred yards of Statesville, there is field in which a wagon might be conveniently loaded with loadstone of this kind. He obtained a piece of about four pounds weight that lifted a piece of iron weighing half a pound from the ground, and it required considerable shaking to disengage it. This is, doubtless, the kind of loadstone that disengaged the plough-share of the Rockingham ploughman, and the same that imparted magnetic properties to the boring irons of the water-borers, some time since, we believe, in Virginia.

At a recent Court of Common Pleas, held at Cayuga N. Y., the case of Julia Ann Seely against John H. Grover, resulted in the recovery of \$400 for a breach of promise of marriage.

## THE ISHANTEES.

It is stated in the English papers, that Sir Charles McCarthy and other English officer, who had the misfortune to fall into the hands of these merciless savages, were literally skinned alive, and after a lingering death had put an end to their torments, their hearts were torn out, and served up at the grand entertainment to the Chiefs of the army, where with yells of horrid joy, the savages feasted on the most precious remains of those gallant men.

Dimensions of the Capital of the United States, and its grounds.

The ground within the Iron Railing, 20 acres add 8 1/2. Length of Foot Walk, outside of Railing, 3 1/2 of a mile and 185 feet.

The Buildings is as follows:

Length in front 350 feet

Depth of Wings 120 do.

East Projection and Steps 53 do.

West do. "do. 83 do.

Covering 1 1/2 acres, and 1826 feet.

Height of Wing to top of Balustrade 70 feet.

Height to top of Centre Dome 140 do.

Representative's room, greatest length 93 do.

Representative's room greatest height 60 do.

Senate Chamber, greatest length 74 do.

Senate Chamber, greatest height 42 do.

Great Cetral Rotunda, 95 feet in diameter, and 96 feet high.

Library, 92 by 34, and 36 feet high.

Hugh Lydy, Esq. Associate Judge of Delaware county, Penn. has lately resigned his commission, with the following endorsement on the back of it:

"I, the within named associate judge of Delaware county, aged eighty-three years, ten months and twenty-nine days, by attending every court upwards of thirty-three years, one orphan's court only excepted, having performed the duties of the within commission to the best of my judgment and ability, do, by these presents, resign and surrender up my side commission to his excellency the Governor, with the hope that a successor may be appointed to the satisfaction of a majority of the citizens of said county. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1825.

With sentiments of regard, etc. etc.

HUGH LLOYD, A. J. D. C.

An author, whose works had been severely criticised in the Edinburgh Review, assured a friend that he wished of all things to write down that Journal: —then write IN it, said his friend.

A young man having broken an appointment with Dr. Franklin came to him the following day, and made a very handsome apology for his absence: He was proceeding, when the doctor stopped him with, "My good boy say no more, you have said too much already; for the man who is so good at making an excuse, is seldom good at anything else."

## GOING TO LAW.

An action for damages was lately brought at Beaver Ohio, against a person for lending the plaintiff a pig trough, which had a split in the bottom, and consequently leaked the slop, and starved the pigs. The plaintiff claimed damages, for the injury done to the pigs, on the ground that the defendant knew of the defect when he lent the trough, and did not inform him of it. It was proved by the defendant, that it was a trough taken up adrift in Big Beaver creek, and that it was split in the bottom when he got it in possession, which he had caulked to prevent it from leaking, and that the plaintiff knew this fact when he borrowed it. After the examination of several witnesses, judgment was rendered for the plaintiff for 62 1/2 cents damage and costs of suit.

Nearly two centuries elapsed from the discovery of the coast of Carolina before any permanent settlement was effected. The germ of the population of South Carolina was first planted at or near Port Royal, in 1670, by a few emigrants from England, under the direction of William Sayle, the first governor of the province. Dissatisfied with the situation, they removed, in 1671, to the western bank of Ashley river, and there laid the foundation of Old Charleston. The site was injudiciously chosen, for it could not be approached by vessels of large burden, and it was in consequence abandoned. A second removal took place in 1680, to Oyster Point, a spot at the confluence of the rivers Ashley and Cooper, where the foundation of the present city of Charleston was laid, and in one year thirty houses were built.

The following is from the Trenton Federalist: —Lewis Philip Hunt, from the western country, will practise law in the high courts of judicature, in the cities of New-York and Philadelphia. All business confided to his care, will receive his most indefatigable punctuality. He can only receive fees in cases for argumentation during court terms, as a multiplicity of political, theatrical, theological and private affairs, engross the balance of his attention.

A counterfeiting establishment was discovered on Saturday evening last, at No. 6, Catharine street, New-York, and four men engaged in the concern were secured. Apparatus for coining on a large scale, tools for engraving plates for notes, and some of the stock in trade in an unfinished state were found.

## COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTES.

In Conine's Baltimore Lottery Intelligencer, is published a list of all the Counterfeit Bank Notes known to be in circulation in the United States. Believing that many of our readers would wish to possess such portions of the list as refer to banks whose notes are in circulation among them, we have copied the following:

### NORTH CAROLINA.

10's bank of Cape Fear, payable to J. Smith, letter C. dated January 1, 1815, R. Bradley, cashier, Jno. Loxam, president.

3's same bank, payable to Samuel Craige dated Jan. 5, 1818, James Potts, cashier, John G. Williams, President. 20's state bank of N. C.

10's State bank of N. C. payable at Raleigh, to R. Potter, letter B. dated March 4, 1812, H. Hayward, cash. Wm. Polk, pres.

5's same bank, payable to H. Collins, letter C. dated Nov. 5, 1814, cashier and president as above.

2's same bank, payable to R. Smith, letter D. dated July 21, 1817, cashier and president same as above.

1's state bank payable at the Edenton branch, to Jos. Collins.

### SOUTH CAROLINA.

100's Planters and Mechanics bank at Charleston, letter D. Sept. 4, 1823, T. Blackwood, president, Daniel Ravenal, cashier.

50's letter D. Sep. 4, 1823, T. Blackwood, president, D. Ravenal, cashier.

5's do. of the same description.

100's bank of S. C. at Charleston, dated 1823, T. W. Bacot, cashier.

10's same bank, payable to R. Dever, dated 1824, T. W. Bacot, cashier.

50's Union bank of Charleston. No bills of 50 dollars were ever issued by this bank.

### VIRGINIA.

100's Farmers bank of Virginia, payable at the Lynchburg branch, to Wm. Radford, letter D. and A. dated April 2, 1818, Wm. Nekerves, cashier, Benj. Hatcher, President.

100's Petersburg branch.

100's same bank, payable at Richmond 5's same bank.

100's Farmers bank, of Virginia, payable at the Winchester branch, P. N. Nicholas, President, Benj. Hatcher, Cashier.

100's Bank of the Valley, payable in Romney, to James Daily, letter A. dated May 21, 1818.

10's bank of Virginia, payable at Richmond, to W. Bolling, letter B. dated February 23, 1819, W. Dandridge, Cashier, and J. Brockenhough, President.

10's bank of Virginia, payable at Richmond, to P. Quarles letter D. dated December 10, 1812, Wm. Dandridge, Cashier, J. Brockenhough, President.

10's bank of Va. payable to C. Dorsey, dated June 4, 1817.

5's same bank, payable to Peyton Drew, letter A. dated June 10, 1815, cashier and president the same as above.

### GEORGIA.

5's, 10's, 50's and 100's, bank of Augusta.

10's, 50's and 100's Planters' bank of Georgia, silky white paper.

5's do. same as above.

10's Planters' bank of Georgia, letter C. payable to J